

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
vs.
DAVID JOHNSON,
Defendant.

Case No. 2:12-cr-00067-LRH-GWF

ORDER

Motion to Exclude Testimony - #63

This matter is before the Court on Defendant's Motion to Exclude Testimony for Violation of Rule 615 (#63), filed on November 8, 2012; the Government's Response to Motion to Exclude Testimony for Violation of Rule 615 (#69), filed on November 19, 2012; and Defendant's Reply to Government's Response to Motion to Exclude Testimony (#71), filed November 26, 2012.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

Defendant David Johnson filed his Motion to Suppress for Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations (#17) on July 9, 2012.¹ The Court granted an evidentiary hearing on the motion to suppress which commenced on August 13, 2012 at which time the exclusionary rule under Fed.R.Evid. 615 was invoked. Prior to the evidentiary hearing, the Defendant also filed a Motion to Compel Discovery of the Confidential Informant File (#22) on the grounds the informant's knowledge, credibility and reliability were relevant to whether there was probable cause to support the issuance of the search warrant. The police officers entered the subject apartment prior to obtaining the search warrant which resulted in the observation of a firearm. It was the observation

¹The facts and legal issues relating to the motion to suppress are set forth in the Court's Findings and Recommendations (#79), filed on December 26, 2012

1 of this firearm, combined with the Defendant's presence in the apartment and his status as a
2 convicted felon, that provided probable cause for the issuance of the search warrant. The Court has
3 determined that the officers' initial entry into the apartment was not supported by probable cause
4 and that no exception to the Fourth Amendment permitted the warrantless entry. The Government
5 argued, and the Court has ultimately agreed, however, that Defendant does not have standing to
6 assert a violation of the Fourth Amendment because he has not shown that he was lawfully present
7 in the apartment.

8 Although the informant's information was not material to whether the officers' entry into
9 the apartment was lawful under the Fourth Amendment, the Court reserved decision on whether the
10 informant's identity should be disclosed, and whether he should be made available for examination
11 by Defendant, pending the presentation of other testimony and evidence on the standing issue.
12 Because of the conflict in the testimony on that issue, the Court decided that it should conduct an *in*
13 *camera* hearing to determine if the informant had knowledge relevant to the issue of standing. The
14 Court conducted an *in camera* hearing on October 9, 2012. During that hearing the Assistant
15 United States Attorney and the Court questioned the informant. Detective Chris Tucker, who had
16 testified during the first day of the evidentiary hearing on August 13, 2012, was also present during
17 the October 9th *in camera* hearing. The Court determined that the informant had potentially
18 relevant information concerning Defendant's presence or occupancy in the apartment and that the
19 Defendant was therefore entitled to examine him during the evidentiary hearing. The confidential
20 informant was subsequently examined under oath by the parties' counsel on December 5, 2012.

21 Defendant argues that the Court violated Rule 615 by permitting Detective Tucker to be
22 present in the courtroom during the *in camera* testimony of the confidential informant on October
23 9, 2012. The purpose of Rule 615 "is to prevent witnesses from 'tailoring' their testimony to that
24 of earlier witnesses." *United States v. Ell*, 718 F.2d 29, 293 (9th Cir. 2002); *United States v.*
25 *Seschillie*, 310 F.3d 108, 1212-13 (9th Cir. 2002). When a court fails to comply with Rule 615,
26 prejudice is presumed and reversal is required unless it is manifestly clear from the record that the
27 error was harmless or unless the prosecution proves harmless error by a preponderance of the
28 evidence. *Id.* at 293-94. The rule is applicable in an evidentiary hearing on a motion to suppress

1 evidence pursuant to Rule 12(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. *United States v.*
2 *Brewer*, 947 F.2d 404 (9th Cir. 1991). In *Brewer*, the court denied defendant's motion to exclude
3 witnesses during an evidentiary hearing on his motion to suppress. The second officer to testify
4 was therefore present during the first officer's testimony. In holding that the violation of Rule 615
5 was not harmless, the court stated: "Because the officers' testimony overlapped completely
6 concerning critical testimony regarding the presence or absence of a pretextual stop, the
7 Government has failed to rebut the presumption of prejudice that flows from a violation of Rule
8 615." 947 F.2d at 411. The court therefore reversed the order denying the motion to suppress, but
9 also remanded the case for a new evidentiary hearing.

10 The Government argues that Rule 615 was not violated in this case because the *in camera*
11 hearing involved a separate motion and was not part of the evidentiary hearing in which the
12 exclusionary rule was invoked. The Court rejects this technical argument. The reason for
13 conducting the *in camera* hearing was to determine if the confidential informant had relevant
14 information on the standing issue, such that Defendant should have the opportunity to question him
15 during the evidentiary hearing. It would be contrary to the purpose of Rule 615 to hold that it does
16 not apply to the closely related *in camera* hearing. Because Detective Tucker had not yet been
17 released as a hearing witness, the Court made a mistake in permitting him to be present during the
18 October 9, 2012 *in camera* hearing.²

19 The Court finds, however, that the violation of Rule 615 was harmless. Detective Tucker
20 testified at the evidentiary hearing on August 13, 2012. His testimony was obviously not tailored
21 by the informant's subsequent testimony during the October 9, 2012 *in camera* hearing. The
22 confidential informant, whose testimony is summarized on pages 15 and 16 of the Court's *Findings*
23 & *Recommendations* (#79), testified that Defendant Johnson was staying in the subject apartment
24 with his girlfriend and was selling narcotics from that location. The informant did not have specific
25 knowledge, however, whether Defendant Johnson or his girlfriend were renting or otherwise

26
27 ²Detective Tucker was not in the courtroom during the examination of the informant on
28 December 5, 2012. Defendant's counsel elected not to recall Detective Tucker after the
completion of the confidential informant's testimony on December 5th.

1 lawfully occupying the apartment, or were instead trespassing therein. The informant's testimony
2 about the physical condition of the apartment was not materially different from that of the other
3 witnesses, including the police officers and Defendant Johnson. The informant's testimony was not
4 a factor in the Court's decision on the standing issue. *See Findings and Recommendations (#79).*
5 Defendant was therefore not prejudiced by the violation of Rule 615. Accordingly,

6 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion to Exclude Testimony for Violation
7 of Rule 615 (#63) is **denied**.

8 DATED this 27th day of December, 2012.

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10 
11 GEORGE FOLEY, JR.
12 United States Magistrate Judge